



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Garrett, member U. S. Indian Commission, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President American Peace Society, Boston; Bishop Oscar P. Fitzgerald, M. E. Church (South), Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. W. R. Whiting, M. C., Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. W. A. Waterman, Kalamazoo, Mich. (in Europe); Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Boston, Mass., Ex-President of Tufts College; Rev. J. F. Loba, Kalamazoo, Mich., under appointment as a missionary to Paris, France; Hon. F. E. White, M. C., Webster, Iowa.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The Inter-parliamentary Conference on Peace and Arbitration has been invited to meet at Rome on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 1 p. m., in the hall of the Capitol. The delegates will be welcomed by the mayor of the city. Arrangements have been made by which foreign delegates receive reduction of fares on Italian railroads and an excursion to Naples and Pompeii at the close of the session. All members of Parliaments or Congresses of all nations are invited to attend this meeting. Who will go and represent the Congress of the United States?

THE RESULT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. William E. Curtis (chief clerk of the Diplomatic Bureau?) writes the *Peacemaker*, that April 18, 1890, the International American Conference in which eighteen nations of the Western Continent were represented, adopted a plan of arbitration, to be submitted for the approbation of their respective governments. This plan has since been accepted by *many* (1) of the American governments and has been officially signed and ratified by *several* (2) of them. Copies of the plan have also been submitted to the several governments of Europe, with a copy of a resolution passed by the Conference recommending it to their most serious consideration. I am not at liberty to inform you as to the details of the situation of this arbitration treaty, as it is still a matter of diplomatic negotiation, but I can say generally that the Secretary of State is very much gratified at the progress the movement has made. The plan of arbitration adopted at the Conference was intended for the settlement of disputes between nations, and cannot refer to controversies between political parties in the same nation, or be applied to revolutionary leaders who may succeed in securing money and men enough to disturb the peace of the nation in which they live. (This is said in reference to the civil war in Chili.)

Again, the trouble between Salvador and Guatemala commenced before the treaty was ratified or signed, and could not be applied there. A successful termination of the movement to make arbitration the only mode for the settlement of difficulties between the American states seems about to be realized. Only Switzerland of the European states has accepted the proposition. It seems

we must wait to know the two important facts: (1) How many American governments have "accepted;" (2) How many have ratified the action of the Conference.

SPAIN'S SAMOAN OUTRAGES.

The following resolutions were adopted substantially as printed below at the annual meeting:

Resolved, That the forcible and bloody attack upon the natives and the expulsion of the American missionaries and the destruction of the mission property and the schools on the Caroline Islands by the Government of Spain, under the pretext of taking possession of an uncivilized and unappropriated country, is an outrage on civilization and Christianity and as such should be discountenanced by the United States and other nations of Christendom.

Resolved, That our country should unite with Great Britain and such other countries as are willing to join them in seeking to procure the neutralization of the Carolines and the Samoan group of islands and other similarly circumstanced, in order that the natives under the direction of their religious teachers may be taught self-government and independence unmolested by foreign powers.

Since then we learn of the visit of Chief Nanpie of Ponape to this country to enlist the sympathy of Christians and secure governmental aid for the natives of the Caroline Islands in their contest with the Spanish soldiers. This recalls the outrages which our missions have suffered since 1887, and the efforts which our Government has been making to secure redress from Spain. Chief Nanpie may be able to furnish the State Department with valuable testimony and thus aid the cause of the missionaries.

Germany and Spain made up a case for arbitration and the arbitrator, Pope Leo, decided in favor of Spain. The United States made no claim to territorial rights. Its interest in the islands was based upon the fact that its missionaries had been residents for many years, had established schools and churches, encouraged all the arts of civilized life, and taught the natives self-government. Spain takes advantage of the arbitrator's decision and in enforcing her claims, kills some of the inhabitants, destroys the schools and churches, banishes the missionaries, rouses armed resistance by the remaining natives and wages exterminating war.

We hold that it is time for other nations to interfere in the interest of humanity. That the United States should become a party to this interference on the ground of the outrages that have been committed by Spain upon our citizens and their proteges, the converted natives. If Great Britain will join her a new case could be made up and the question of the neutrality of the islands fairly mooted as a penalty for Spain's injustice. Eight months have passed since the case of the missionaries was made known at Madrid and still no reply is forthcoming. No com-

plaint is made of courtesy or remissness at Washington. But the delay, said to be on account of the new treaty negotiations, is very trying to the missionaries and to all concerned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

Speaking of the magnificent reception given to the German Emperor the Philadelphia *Bulletin* well says:

"When the best epoch shall have fairly dawned, the leading governments of the civilized world will not welcome their guests with a display of destructive forces. If a flotilla be sent to greet an arriving sovereign, it will be representative of commerce, not of war. It will be made up of great passenger steamers, merchant vessels that carry to and fro the commerce of the world, and all the classes of ships and boats that work to make nations richer, not to make them poorer. If there must be a noisy salute, it will be made with something less murderous than thundering cannon. The principal actors in the pageant will be dressed in clothing suggestive of peace, not arms, and the whole display will be suggestive to the reflecting mind of the prosperity and happiness that comes from peace not of the misery that inevitably attends war."

Why will men pile up agony? Why constantly and uproariously call to mind scenes of heart-breaking cruelty? We never hear a salute but the guns of Gettysburg, the wounded; the dead; the devastation; the hot, black night after the battle; the gangrene; the mutilated corpses huddled by winrows into trenches;—all these rise like a miasmic vision as the cannon roar.

WARLIKE FITS.

When a nation suffers from a warlike fit it is not easily appeased until it has tasted blood.—*London Christian Globe*.

That is true and it is also true that training to conquer by killing brings on the "fit." The constant stimulus of any passion or appetite makes it morbidly intense. Drunkenness and lust are enormously increased by solicitation and gratification. Just so with revenge. Many a man "feeds fat his ancient grudge." Nations and races do the same. Hence the need of abstinence from the stimulus, the food. Indulgence is the sure road to subjection to any vile passion. Wars create wars. Nothing but exhaustion will stop a fight. Hence we protest against military excitements, boys' brigades, girls' drills in tactics. Hence our dread of armaments of which governments and nations are proud and of which they can boast as able to conquer all opponents. Give a bloodhound a taste of blood and he will kill a man to get more. The bloodhound instinct is in man. It is mercifully inoperative in most civilized men. It is comparatively weak. It is hidden away and covered over with desires less animal. The moral and spiritual nature often cloaks the hideous animalism. But pet and pat the brute in man; feed

and fatten the lowest instinct and it will grow and grasp at dominion. It will swell and swagger. It will claim to be virtuous and perhaps subdue virtue as its slave. It will rebel against goodness and run riot in the soul like a mob in a city. Indeed a murdering mob, such as killed the negroes in New York in 1863, is only the union and embodiment of many men's passions. Such also is an army during a fight. It is worse than a pitiless, soulless machine. It is a depraved, demonized person, madly excited by the taste of blood and lust of conquest. "Avoid it, pass not near it. Turn from it and pass away." Only thus can the "body be brought under." 1 Cor. ix. 27. Only thus can bloodthirstiness be mastered and transmuted. Treat a nation as you would treat a man.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY PEACE CONFERENCE AT ROME.

Mr. Philip Stanhope, M. P., has received a letter from Signor Bonghi, the President of the executive committee to which have been entrusted the arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference. The present idea is that the gathering shall take place in Rome, November 3-8. Signor Bonghi states that the general committee, now in process of reconstitution, has been joined by about half the Members of the Italian Chamber, and that this number is expected to be considerably increased. Signor Villari, who was one of the Italian delegates in London last year, will not be able to act on the executive committee because he is now a member of the Cabinet. The executive committee, which consists of Signor Bonghi and fourteen other Italian Senators and members, are at present engaged in drafting resolutions to be submitted to the Conference. In view of the growing importance of the question, a motion will probably be brought forward making the general committee a permanent body. Signor Bonghi is also the President of the Committee for organizing the Peace Congress at Rome, which will be held just after the Conference.—*Herald of Peace*.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The preliminary conference of the International Peace Congress was opened in Milan May 30. A large number of delegates from Italian municipal counties were present. Deputies Maffi and Pandolfini were chosen as president and vice-president respectively. An invitation from the American Peace Society to hold an international congress in Chicago during the Exposition in that city was accepted.

J. B. Wood gives an amusing account in the *Arbitrator* of an Italian young lady whom he met in Rome, and who was so sea-sick from New York to Naples as to feel, on landing, "All alone in the world;" the three weeks of ocean nausea having "bereft her of herself." She could understand English, and was restored to the sense of human fellowship by the cry of an American woman attempting to climb into the high Italian cars: "O, do give me a boost!"